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AN OUTLINE OF CZECH NOMINAL MORPHOLOGY.

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THE MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CZECH NOMINALS, WHICH CONSIST OF NOUNS, ADJECTIVE, NUMERALS AND PRONOUNS, ARE DESCRIBED IN THIS PREPRINT. THE PAPER DISCUSSED EACH CATEGORY SEPARATELY, DIVIDING IT INTO SUBCLASSES, AND PROVIDES ILLUSTRATIONS IN CZECH. IN THE PARADIGMS, SEPARATE FORMS FOR THE VOCATIVE ARE GIVEN FOR MASCULINE AND FEMININE NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR ONLY, ELSEWHERE NOMINATIVE AND VOCATIVE ARE IDENTICAL. EXAMPLES IN THE PARADIGMATIC TABLES AND EXPLANATORY TEXT ARE CITED IN STANDARD CZECH ORTHOGRAPHY. IN THE DISCUSSION, STEMS AND ENDINGS ARE ALWAYS REPRESENTED PHONEMICALLY. STANDARD LITERARY CZECH IS TREATED WITH AN OCCASIONAL REFERENCE TO THE COLLOQUIAL LANGUAGE. (AW)

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AN OUTLINE OF CZECH NOMINAL MORPHOLOGY

by

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In compiling this summary of Czech nominal morphology, the following sources were consulted.

J. Bauernöppel, H. Fritsch -- Grammatik der tschechischen Sprache Berlin, 1964

I. Poldauf -- Česko-Anglický Slovník středního rozsahu Prague, 1959.

H. Rubenstein -- A comparative study of morphophonemic alternations in standard Serbo-Croatian, Czech, and Russian.

M. Sova -- A practical Czech course for English-speaking students Prague, 1962.

F. Trávníček -- Grammatika českogo literaturnogo jazyka Moscow, 1950 (Translation of Mluvnice spisovné češtiny I, Prague, 1948)

In consulting this summary it is important to keep in mind that while example words, both in the paradigmatic tables and in the explanatory text, are cited in standard Czech orthography, discussion in the explanatory notes on the other hand is from the phonemic point of view. Thus, an ending will be cited as -e (with morphophonemic change of preceding velars and dentals) or -je after labials, rather than citing it as the spelling ending -ě. Citation of stems and endings is always phonemic. Therefore to utilize this summary, one must be familiar with the phonology of Czech, as well as the conventions by which it is represented orthographically.

Orthographic forms cited in text are underlined (italicized). Stems and endings in phonemic notation are also underlined. Individual phonemes, e.g. in discussion of morphophonemic change, are enclosed in slant lines. As far as possible, the phonemic notation utilizes the symbols of the standard orthography /t' d' ň ř/ etc. For this

reason, the digraph ch is used to represent the unit phoneme realized [x].

In the paradigms separate forms for the vocative are given for masculine and feminine nouns in the singular only. It is to be understood that elsewhere nominative and vocative are identical.

The variety of language treated in this summary is the literary norm (spisovná čeština), reference being made only occasionally to a more colloquial style.

Morphophonemic changes

1. I-change of velars: /k > c, h, g > z, ch > š/

2. Dental to palatal change: / t > t', d > d', n > ň , r > ř/

3. Moveable or inserted /e/ (e ∽ Ø). Occurs between two consonants terminating a stem before zero-ending; is absent before non-zero elements. In citing stems moveable e is inserted in parentheses (i.e. v(e)s- implies ves- before Ø, vs- before other endings). Moveable e occurs mostly before zero ending, i.e. in the Nsg. of masc. and fem. kost-type nouns and in the Gpl. of neuter and most fem. nouns.

Examples:

masc.	N sg.		G sg.
	pes	'dog'	psa
	svědek	'witness'	svědka
	otec	'father'	otce
fem.	Nsg		Gsg.
	píseň	'song'	písně
	ves	'village'	vsi
fem.	Nsg.		Gpl.
	matka	'mother'	matek
neuter	Nsg.		Gpl.
	okno	'window'	oken

The masculine stems ž(e)n(e)c- 'harvester' and š(e)v(e)c- show moveable /e/ between the last two consonants before zero, and between the first two elsewhere: Nsg. žnec, švec Gsg. žence, ševce etc.

4. Length alternations of root vowel.

In many masculine and feminine kost-type monosyllabic stems, long V appears before zero ending, short vowel elsewhere.

masc.	Nsg.	vůl	'ox'	Gsg.	vola
		mráz	'frost'	Gsg.	mrazu
		nůž	'knife'	Gsg.	nože
fem.	Nsg.	sůl	'salt'	Gsg.	soli

Many monosyllabic feminine stems shorten root V in Isg. and oblique cases of the pl.

síla	'force'	Isg.	silou	Gpl.	sil	Lpl.	silách	Dpl.	silám	Ipl.	silami
míra	'measure'	Isg.	měrou	Gpl.	měr	Lpl.	měrách	Dpl.	měrám	Ipl.	měrami
práce	'work'	Isg.	prací	Gpl.	prací	Lpl.	pracích	Dpl.	pracím	Ipl.	pracemi

Monosyllabic hard feminines with root -ou- and a number of monosyllabic soft feminines shorten the root V only in Gpl.

houba	'mushroom'	Gpl.	hub
chvíle	'a while'	Gpl.	chvil

Likewise a number of monosyllabic neuter stems shorten the root-vowel in the Gpl.

jádro	'kernel, nucleus'	Gpl.	jader
jméno	'name'	Gpl.	jmen

Morphophonemic length correspondences:

short	⟷	long	(written)
a		a:	á
o		u:	ů
u		ou	ou
i		i:	í
e (written e)		e:	é
	or	i:	í
e, je (written ě)		i:	í

Soft and hard stems and endings.

Stems are inherently "soft" or "hard". In general, stems ending in labials /b, p, m, v/ velars /k, h, g, ch/, the dentals /t,d,n,r/, and the dental fricatives /s z/ usually, are hard. Stems in /s z/ may occasionally be soft, while those in /l/ are about equally divided. Stems ending in palatals / t', d', n', ť, č, š, ž/ plus those in /c/ and /j/ are always soft. "Hard" stems take "hard" type endings, "soft" stems "soft"type endings.

The initial vowels of the corresponding "hard" and "soft" endings show the following morphophonemic correspondences

These substitutions are not however consistently carried through. Some "soft" declensional paradigms retain ending initial "hard" vowels from the corresponding hard paradigm.

Nouns (feminine)

	hard	soft	soft (NA∅)	kost-type	(irreg.)
Sg.					
V	ženo	duše	daň	kosti	paní
N	žena				
A	ženu	duši			
G	ženy	duše	daně	kosti	
L, D	ženě	duši	dani		
I	ženou	dušĺ	daní	kostí	
pl.					
NV, A	ženy	duše	daně	kosti	
G	žen	dušĺ	dani	kostí	
L	ženách	dušĺch	daních	kostech	panĺch
D	ženám	dušĺm	daním	kostem	panĺm
I	ženami	dušemi	daněmi	kostmi	panĺmi

1. Before -e of the LDsg., velars undergo I-change /h, g → z, k → c, ch → š/, the dentals are replaced by thecorresponding palatals /t → t', d → d', n → ň r → ř/. Thus: Praha 'Prague', v Praze 'in Prague'. The ending is /je/ (spelled -ě) after labials.
2. dcera 'daughter' has the ending -i (rather than -e) in LDsg.; /r → ř/ before this ending.
3. Many (not all) stems ending in C clusters insert /e/ before zero ending. Thus: dĺvka 'girl', Gpl. dĺvek.
4. ruka 'hand' and noha 'foot' have GIpl. rukou, nohou, Ipl. rukama, nohama; NA plu. of ruka is ruce. Remaining forms are regular.

5. Soft stems in -ic-, many in -l-, have zero ending in Gol., as do optionally many stems in -yň- and a few others: Gol. ulic 'streets', košil 'shirts', kuchyň ~ kuchyní 'kitchens' and a few others.

6. The daň-type nouns mát' ~ máti 'mother' and net' 'niece' (stems mateř- and neteř- lose /eř/ in the NVsg. and change /t/ to /t'/ mát' also lengthens its /e/ in NAVsg.

Thus:

V	máti	neti
N	máti or mat'	net'
A	máteř	neteř
G	matere	neteře

etc.

Colloquial language tends to substitute matka and neteř (regular daň-type) respectively for the above forms.

7. The noun paní 'miss, young lady' has, except for the Isg. with the ending -i, the same endings as the lengthened soft neuter nouns.

Nouns (masculine)

	hard anim.	soft anim.	hard inanim.	soft inanim.
sg.				
V	holube	muži	hrade	stroji
N	holub	muž	hrad	stroj
A	holuba	muže		
G			hradu	stroje
L	holubu ~	muži ~ mužovi	hradě	stroji
D	holubovi	muži	hradu	
I	holubem	mužem	hradem	strojem
pl.				
N	holubi ~ holubové	muži ~ mužové	hrady	stroje
A	holuby	muže		
G	holubů	mužů	hradů	strojů
L	holubech	mužích	hradech	strojích
D	holubům	mužům	hradům	strojům
I	holuby	muži	hrady	stroji

1. Stems in velars have vocative ending -u: soudruhu 'comrade!', hochu 'boy!' etc. except for Bůh 'God', člověk 'man', whose velars undergo J-change /h → ž, k → ć/: Bože, člověče; syn 'son' also takes the V ending -u. Stems in -Cr- change /r → ř/ before the V ending: bratře 'brother' (N bratr). The name Jan 'John' shows stem-vowel change /a → e/ in the V: Jene. Stems in -(e)c-, as well as strýc 'uncle' change /c → č/ in V: strýče, otče 'Father!'.

2. A number of soft anim. stems in -Cc (soudce 'judge'), as well as certain family names (Purkyně, Sinkule) show the ending -e in VNsg., otherwise declined identically as muž.

3. Most hard inanim. take the Gsg. ending -u; a fair number however take the ending -a; these include placenames not evidently derived from common nouns (thus do Kolína 'to Kolin', but do Mostu 'to Most' because of most 'bridge'), the names of all months and weekdays, excepting listopad 'November' and pátek 'Friday', and a number of others, e.g. jazyk: jazyka 'tongue, language'.

4. Hard anim. nouns not denoting persons usually show the ending -u in LDsg.; those denoting persons (except for Bůh 'God' and člověk 'man') show -ovi (rather than -u), except when used as attributes preceding another noun: thus, panu inženýru Novakovi 'to (Mr.) engineer Novák'. Soft animates denoting persons may take -ovi in the Dsg., but more frequently take -i.

5. In Lsg. hard inanimate stems ending in velars usually take the ending -u (v potoku 'in the stream, ve sněhu 'in the snow', v prachu 'in the dust') as do a few other non-velar stems (e.g. na severu 'in the North). If the ending -e is retained after a velar, I-change takes place (v potoce); Stem final dentals change to the corresponding palatals before -e /t, d, n, r, → t', d', ň, ř/. Stems in labials add /j/ before the ending (o chlebě 'about bread').

6. In Npl., before the ending -i of animates, velars undergo I-change, while the dentals /t,d,n,r/ are replaced by the corresponding palatals /t' d' ň ř/. Some masculine animate nouns take, instead of -i, the ending -é in the Npl. (hosté 'guests', sousedé 'neighbors'); these include all stems terminating in the suffixes -an- (měšťané 'burghers') and -tel- (učitelé 'teachers'). A much larger group of animates takes the stem-extension -ov- plus ending -é (sometimes in more or less free variation with the ending -i). These include particularly monosylabic stems designating persons (synové 'sons',

strýcové 'uncles'), sometimes monosyllabic stems, designating animals (volové or voli 'oxen') and personal and family names (Tomášové 'the Thomases').

7. The Gpl. of some placenames (which are pluralia tantum) has zero ending (Bavory 'Bavaria' Bavor, Rakousy 'Austria' Rakous, Teplice [a town] Teplic)

8. The Lol. stem-final velars undergo I-change and such stems then take the soft ending -ích (soudruh 'comrade', o soudruzích, hoch 'young fellow' o hoších, svědek 'witness' o svědcích); in inanimates however, the ending -ách frequently occurs (with no I-change) after stems in /k/ and exclusively after those in /ch/ (ořech 'nut' v ořechách, kousek 'piece' po kouskách ~ po kouscích.

9. Words of Latin and Greek origin, with the Latin or Greek nominative suffixes -us, -os, -es are declined as hard masculines, but lose the foregoing suffixes outside of Nsg.; thus, Augustus G Augusta, komunismus G komunismu, Julius G Julia, radius G radiu, Olympos G Olympu, Herakles G Herakla.

10. The soft noun přítel 'friend' changes its stem vowel in the plutal přátel-; further, in the Nol. it takes the ending -é and in the Gol. zero: přátelé, přátel.

11. The soft noun peníz 'coin' is declined regularly. In the meaning 'money' the plural oblique cases shorten the root vowel í, to stem peněz-.

Mixed masculine declensional types.

1. The noun rodič 'parent' is declined as an animate in the singular and as inanimate in the plural (Npl. rodiče).

2. A number of stems ending in /en/ (pramen 'spring', ječmen 'barley') have soft-type endings in sg., hard-type in pl. Stem-final /n/ is softened to /ň/ before the ending -i only.

3. Masculine nouns with Nsg. ending -a (předseda 'chairman', kolěga 'colleague') have žena-type endings in VNAGIsg., regular masculine endings elsewhere (-ov-é in Npl.; except for those with suffixes -it- or -ist- which have -ê: jesuitê, humanistê).

4. Masculine nouns (proper names) with VNsg. ending -o in some items (Janko, Stýblo) are declined in the remaining cases as regular (hard) masculine nouns, with optional alternate žena-type endings in GAIsg.; others (Oto) have in the remaining cases the same endings as masculine nouns with Nsg. ending -a.

5. Borrowed nouns with the suffix -as in Nsg. (Leonidas), dror -as in the remaining cases and are declined as předseda.

Sg.

V	prameni	předsedo		
N	pramen	předseda	Oto	Janko
A		předsedu	Otu	Janka
G	pramene	předsedy	Oty	
L	prameni	předsedovi	Otovi	Jankovi
D				
I	pramenem	předsedou	Otou	Jankem

pl.

N }	prameny	předsedové
A }		předsedy
G	pramenů	předsedů
L	pramenech	předsedech
D	pramenům	předsedům
I	prameny	předsedy

Various irregularities.

1. kněz 'priest' is declined in the sg. as a soft animate noun, with the alternate hard-type V kněže. In the plural, the stem is kněž- and the endings are the same as those of lengthened soft neuters (see below), except that the Apl. kněží is archaic and the regular soft ending -e, kněže, is used instead.

2. kůň 'horse' (cases other than Nsg. on stem koň-) has regular soft endings in the sg. and soft inanimate endings in the pl., with the alternate endings G -í, D -ím, I -mi.

3. den 'day' d(e)n- is declined like pramen in sg. with alternate ending -u in LDsg.; in the pl. it is declined as a hard noun on the stem dn-, with an alternate stem dň- (but still hard endings) in the NApl. and with an alternate G ending -í on stem dň- (dní). týden 'week', stem tyd(e)n-, is declined like den in sg., as a regular hard masculine in pl.

4. loket 'elbow', lok(e)t-, is declined as a hard noun, with alternate pramen-type endings in sg. In pl., in the meaning 'elbow' it has regular endings; as the measure 'ell' it has in NApl. the soft ending (on hard stem) -e, and in Gpl. -∅.

Nouns (neuter)

	hard	soft	lengthened soft	mixed stem-extending
sg.				
N	město	moře	nadraží	tele
A				
G	města			telete
L	městě	moři		teleti
D	městu			
I	městem	mořem	nadražím	teletem
pl.				
N	města	moře	nadraží	telata
A				
G	měst	moří		telat
L	městech	mořích	nadražích	telatech
D	městům	mořím	nadražím	telatům
I	městy	moři	nadražími	telaty

1. Stems ending in velars and a few other stems take -u instead of -e in the Lsg. (v oku 'in the eye', v Kongu 'in the Congo'). Stems in dentals show the palatalization change / t d n r → t' d' ň ř / before -e of the Lsg. The Lsg. ending is /je/ (spelled -ě) after stems in labials.

2. Stems ending in velars take -ách in the Lpl. (v rouchách 'in clothing'); jablko 'apple' has an alternate form showing I-change and soft ending v jablcích. The soft poledne 'noon' also has -ách in Lpl.

3. Soft nouns in the suffix -iště (e.g. bydliště 'residence') usually have zero ending in Gpl.: bydlišť

4. vejce 'egg' has Gpl. vajec (zero ending, inserted vowel, change of stem vowel /e → a/.

5. Mixed stem extending neuters include those with stem extension -et- (in sg. oblique cases) ~ -at- (in pl), mostly nouns designating the young of various species as tele above; endings are soft type in sg., hard in pl. with /t→t'/ before /-i/, but not before /e/. There are also a small number which show stems ending in long V + mj- in the NAsg. vs. short V+ m+en-/ in all other cases (NAsg. rámé 'shoulder', Gsg. ramene etc.) with soft type endings in sg. and hard in pl. This latter group tends to be replaced however by regular hard type nouns formed in the latter stem (rameno).

6. The noun nebe 'heaven, sky' is soft in sg. and hard, wit. stem extension -es-, in pl. Npl. nebesa.

7. Loanwords from Latin and Greek in -um, -on (museum, lexikon) retain these suffixes in NAsg. (and have no other ending), but drop them in the remaining cases, where they take hard neuter endings (město type) if the stem ends in a consonant; stems in V have hard endings in sg. and NAnl., soft-endings (moře type) in remaining pl. cases. Loanwords from Greek in -ma (drama) have this form (with no ending) in NAsg., and extend the stem by /t/ in all other forms, taking hard endings. Thus NAsg. drama, Gsg. dramata, etc.

Mixed neuter/feminine nouns.

A few nouns are of neuter gender in the sg., but feminine in the pl. These are dítko 'child' (like město in sg., like žena in pl.), dítě 'child' (stem extending, like tele, in sg.; in pl. like kost on the stem /d'et'-/, NA pl. děti, Gpl. dětí etc.),

and <u>oko</u> 'eye', <u>ucho</u> 'ear', whose stems show stems in the plural show J-change /k→č, ch→š/ and have a special declension.

<u>pl</u>.

N, A	oči	uši
G	očí	uší
L	očích	uších
D	očím	uším
I	očima	ušima

	dobrý 'good' (hard)			cizí 'foreign' (soft)			
sg.	m.	n.	f.	m.	n.	f.	
N	dobrý	dobré	dobrá	cizí	cizí	cizí	N
A	~		dobrou	~			A
G	dobrého	dobré		cizího			G
D	dobrému			cizímu			D
L	dobrém			cizím			L
I	dobrým	dobrou					I
pl.	m. anim.	m. inanim and f.	n	m.	n.	f.	
N	dobří	dobré	dobrá	cizí			N
A.	dobré						
GL	dobrých			cizích			GL
D	dobrým			cizím			D
I	dobrými			cizími			I

Attributive adjectives have long endings (contain long vowel or diphthong).

Before -í of Npl. m. anim. the following changes take place:

Dentals change to corresponding palatal; Velars undergo I-change; also

t	d	n	r	k	h	ch	ck	sk
ť	ď	ň	ř	c	z	š	čť	šť

Pronominal possessive adjectives

můj 'my', tvůj 'your (sg.)', svůj (reflex.) are formed on the stems m-, tv-, sv- with regular adjective endings; in the NA sg. and pl. there are alternate forms with the extension -oj- plus m. n. f. noun-type endings. In the N. sg. m. the form with the extension (lengthened to -ůj- before Ø-ending) is the only form. Thus:

	sg. m.	n.	f.	pl. m. anim.	m. inanim.	f.	n.
N	můj	mé ~ moje	má ~ moje	mí ~ moji	mé ~ moje		mán ~ moje
A	~	moje	mou ~ moji	mé ~ moje			

(Remaining cases like dobrý)

náš 'our' váš 'your' have noun-type endings in the NA sg. and The remaining cases of the pl. have endings resembling those of regular adjectives, but with vowel í. GDL sg. m. n. have shortened adjectiv endings, with vowel e. I sg. m. n. and GDLI sg. f. have regular (soft adjective endings; the stems naš- vaš- are lengthened before Ø-en

sg.	m.	n.	f.	pl.	m. anim.	m. inanim and f.	n.
N	náš	naše	naše	N	naši	naše	
A	~		naši	A	naše		
G	našeho			GL		našich	
D	našemu	naší		D		našim	
L	našem			—			
I	naším			I		našimi	

~~Všechna~~ The possessives čí 'whose' and její 'her' are regular (soft) adjectives. The possessives jeho 'his, its' and jejich 'their' are the G of the respective pronouns and do not change.

Short form of adjectives.

Used predicatively, some adjectives (all hard stems) have short nominative noun-type endings: sg. M. -Ø, n. -o, f. -a, pl. m. anim. -i (with I-change of preceding velar, palatal change of preceding dental), m. inanim. and f. -y, n. -a. Stems in consonant clusters may have inserted /e/ before zero ending. Thus: sg.m. nemocen 'sick', n. nemocno, f. nemocna, pl.m. anim. nemocni, m. inanim. and f. nemocny, n. nemocna. Use of short forms is not frequent in the colloquial language.

Possessive adjectives derived from nouns by addition of the suffixes -u:v/ov- (u:v- before zero ending, -ov- elsewhere) and -in-.

The suffix -u: /ov- is added to masculine noun stems; otec 'father' otcův, while -in- is added to fem. noun stems; matka 'mother' matčin. The Isg. and GLDT pl. have regular adjective endings while the remaining cases have noun-type endings.

	sg. m.	sg. n.	sg. f.	pl. m. anim	pl. m. inanim. and f.	pl. n.	
N	bratrův	bratrovo	bratrova	bratrovi	bratrovy	bratrova	N
A	~		bratrovu	bratrovy			A
G	bratrova		bratrovy		bratrových		G
L	bratrově		bratrově		bratrových		L
D	bratrovu				bratrovým		D
I	bratrovým		bratrovou		bratrovými		I

Substantivized adjectives.

Many words which function syntactically as nouns have the declensional forms of adjectives (usually limited to one gender). These include not only common nouns, but some given and family names. Thus, (masc.) ponocný 'night watchman', krejčí 'tailor', Jiří 'George', Dobrovský (a surname); (fem.) služebná 'maid', Nováková (fem. form of the

surname Novák); (neuter) služné 'salary', Vysoké (a place name).

Demonstrative and other special adjectives

ten 'that' is declined on the stem t-; before Ø-ending, there is a stem extension -en-; besides before -i of the N.pl.m. anim., /t→t'/also in the I.sg.m.n. and in the GLDI pl.

Sg.	m.	n.	f.	pl	m.anim.	m.inanim. and f.	n.	
N	ten	to	ta		ti	ty	te	N
A	~		tu		ty			A
G	toho					těch		G
L	tom	té						L
D	tomu					těm		D
I	tím		tou			těmi		I

Like ten are declined onen 'that' (stem, on-, same extension -en- and palatalization change /n→ň/ in same cases as ten), and jeden 'one' (stem jedn-, inserted vowel e before Ø-ending, palatalization change /n→ň/in same cases as ten).

Further, like ten are declined various combinations of ten with undeclined particles -to, tam-, -hle, etc. tento 'this' tenhle 'this' tenhleten 'this' tamten 'that over there', tamhleten 'that over there'.

všechen 'all' has the stem vš-; in the NA sg. pl. it has the extension -echn- with inserted e before Ø-ending (alternate forms in NA n.sg. and A f.sg. lack the extension): in the N.pl. anim. the extension becomes -ichň-. It has noun endings in NA sg. and pl.; in the remaining cases of the sg. the endings are those of náš, in the remaining cases of the pl. those of ten.

Sg.	m.	n.	f.	Pl.	M.anim.	M.inanim. and f.	n.	
N	všechen	všechno ~ vše	všechna		všichni	všechny	všechna	N
A	~		všechnu ~ vši		všechny			A
G	všeho				všech			G
L	všem	vší						L
D	všemu				všem			D
I	všĺm				všemi			I

týž 'the same' is composed of the regular (hard) adjective tý(stem t-) plus the particle -ž. There is also a compound of ten + týž (both parts declined) tentýž 'the same'. Other forms, traditionally called pronouns, are regular adjectives, e.g. sám, samý: sám 'self, alone' has noun-endings in the NA sg. and pl. and regular (hard) adjective endings in all remaining cases; samý 'pure, the very' is a regular adjective.

Numerals

	2		3	4
	m.	f. n.		
NA	dva	dvě	tři	čtyři
G	dvou		tří	čtyř
L			třech	čtyřech
D	dvěma		třem	čtyřem
I			třemi	čtyřmi

(Cf. pl. of kost nouns)

5 to 99

NA have zero-ending, all other cases have -i, before which final /t→ t'/.

5	pět	17	sedmnáct
6	šest	18	osmnáct
7	sedm	19	devatenáct
8	osm	20	dvacet
9	devět (devít- before -i)	30	třicet
10	deset (desít- before -i)	40	čtyřicet
11	jedenáct	50	padesát
12	dvanáct	60	šedesát
13	třináct	70	sedmdesát
14	čtrnáct	80	osmdesát
15	patnáct	90	devadesát
16	šestnáct		

	100	200-900			
NA	sto	(dvě) stě	(tři, čtyři) sta	(5-9) set	NA
G	sta		set		G
L	stu		stech		L
D			stům		D
I	stem		sty		I

(cf. neuter noun declension)

tisíc 'thousand' and milion 'million' are masculine nouns.

oba 'both' is declined exactly like dva.

Ordinal numerals are regular adjectives. They are all formed on the same stem as the cardinal, except for:

2	druhý	9	devátý	40.	čtyřicátý
3	třetí	10	desátý		
4	čtvrtý	20	dvacátý		
5	pátý	30	třicátý		

Czech

Pronouns

	1. sg.	2. sg.	reflexive	1. pl.	2. pl.	
N	já	ty	--	my	vy	N
A	mne (mě)	tebe (tě)	sebe (se)	nás	vás	A
G						G
L	mně	tobě	sobě			L
D	(mi)	(ti)	(si)	nám	vám	D
I	mnou	tebou	sebou	námi	vámi	I

3. sg.	m.	n.	f.	3.pl	m.anim	f.and m. inanim	n	
N	on	ono	ona		oni	ony	ona	N
A	jeho(ho,jej)	je (ho)	ji			je		A
G	jeho (ho)		jí			jich		G
D	jemu (mu)					jim		D
I	jím					jimi		I
L	něm (n+*jem)	ní (n+jí)				nich (n+*ich)		L

Forms in parentheses above are enclitic (unstressed, non-initial). Third person pronouns have N forms on the base on- and remaining forms on the base j-; forms serving as objects of pronouns prefix n to the j-, with the automatic change (n+j→ň). Endings are noun-like in NA, like those of náš in the remaining cases. The G pl. has an alternate form jejich, used exclusively as adnominal possessive.

The formal literary relative pronoun jenž is declined in all cases and genders like the non-enclitic third personal pronoun forms, with the addition of the particle -ž, with the proviso that the base j- is used in all forms, including N. The N endings are, of course,

noun-like (soft) and the extension -en- occurs before the zero ending.

Thus N. sg. m. jenž, f. and n. jež; N. pl. m. anim. již, m. inanim, f. and n. jež.

Thus A. sg. m. has besides jehož, an alternate form jejž, used principally for inanimates.

The possessives jeho, jejich, and její form similar relatives by addition of the particle -ž.

An alternate relative pronoun adds the particle -to after -ž; thus jenžto, ježto, etc.

Interrogative pronouns.

N	kdo 'who'	}	co 'what'
A }	koho		
G }			čeho
L	kom		čem
D	komu		čemu
I	kým		čím

Note that the oblique case endings of kdo are like those of ten, those of co like those of náš.

Various other words, traditionally designated pronouns, are morphosyntactically adjectives; such are který 'which' žadný 'no', etc.